MONDAY MORNING. OCT. 5, 1863. PUBLISHED BY E. COWLES, & CO.

UNION STATE TICKET. PRESTROY DAY, OCTOBER 13, 1863.

Lastit flor. COLAS. AND HAUNTES, Earlied Spp. Jones Ho EING H HUNTES, Earlied Auflitor of State-JAMES C. GODMAN, Earlied Trees, of State G. VOLENCY DISEST. Misual Bd Pub. Works-JNO M BARREIS, Highland UNION COUNTY TICKET. For Sen ANT SAMUE, W. LATAMSON, SEAR-BESTS H. BAROCKE, SEAR-

For Sen Adv. State All Randous, CEAR-LAR EVELET C. B. LA. EWOON.

COMMON PROS Judges HORAUS FOUTE.

Protest Judges DA (VEL) R. TILDEN.

COMMY TRANSITY H. S. SHITTLERSY

CHER COMMON PROS FRICTERS W. PALERER.

COMMY COMMON PROS - FRICTERS W. PALERER.

COMMY COMMON PROS - JUHN DANNUM.

COMMY COMMON PROS - JUHN DANNUM.

COMMY SOTRED W. KNAPP.

CHY JUNIOR OF THE FERRE DANIEL STEPHAN,

FREDERICK A. WILLARD.

Laid Over. Several articles, editorial and otherwise are growded over from this morning's edi- He Opposes the National

Lion. The Record of the Peace Democracy and

helr Champion.

A few weeks ago the friends of C.L. He would Make the Nation Vallandigham published what they termed "The Record of C. L. Vallandigham," which was revised by that notoriou person himself. It was intended as a refutation of the charges of disloyalty that Opposes giving them Bountles. had been made against him. But reading thinking, intelligent Union men saw, upon examination, that that "Record" contained the most convincing proof that three charges were true to the letter. Shrewd men of the Vallandigham party also dis covered that this "Record" was damaging to the cause of the man whose name they had presented to the voters of Ohio as a candidate for Governor. They secondingly began to restrict the sale of the book. The strange speciacle was then presented of the Union men encouraging the distribution of the document which had been intended by the opposition as a vindication of their champion, while those who had prepared the "Record" were endeavoring to stop its sale. But, even if they were Gross Frauds to be Attempted. successful in preventing all circulation of that " Record," the material for another could not be destroyed. The Congressional Globs, containing the official report of Vallandigham's course in Congress, contains indisputable proof, from the traitor's wa lips, of his complicity with treason ber, 1860, he delivered an address in the and his hostility to the Government. That "Record," as found in the files of the

A more conclusive and damning record was never made of any public offender. It is here proven by evidence incontrovertible, that Vallandigham was in favor of secession; that he deciared he would not vote a man nor a dollar to prevent it; that he opposed the raising of men for our armies, or money for our Treasury; that he refused to join in thanks to the gallant Major Anderson; that he refused to declare the South responsible for the war; that he opposed punishment of rebels by confiscation; that he opposed the raising of bounties for soldiers; that he favored foreign intervention; that he advised reh el invasion of the North and considered a defeat of the Federal armies essential to his own success at the election; that his election is eagerly hoped for by all encmies of the Government; that he was really nominated by a rebel sheet; and that he refused food to needy and hungry soldiers going to the defense of Cincinnati and the State. What could add to the enormity of

Globe, we have briefly compiled for the

LEADER, and offer it for the inspection of

all who are interested in the result of the

coming election.

such a record. duce are not more assertious, capable of being denied, but the reader is cited to the very page of the Congressional Globe for full proof of the correctness of our charges, as to his career in Congress. Proof of all other charges are equally indisputable.

and patriotic set of Major Anderson in withdraw-ing from Fort Montrie to Fort Sunter, and of the determination of the Provident to minimals that fearless officer in his present position; and that see will support the president to all constitu-tional managers to enforce the large and preserve the Caton." Such being the proven character of the Democratic candidate, who can vote for him. Not the patrict, for he is an enemy to the country; not the soldier or the soldier's friend, for he would withhold pay, clothing, and bread itself, from the noble heroes who are our only shield from rebel the mays was Vallandighum. Even Cox could not go with him on this subject, and voted with the majority. (Congressional Globe, part 1, 2d Sess. 36th Cong., p. 280.) steel and fire; not the upholder of "State Rights" even, for he advised the invasion of Northern States by Lee and Morgan; not the "law and order" men, for his election would be the precurser of resistance to national law, and of consequent civil war; not the capitalist, for with the defeat

of the Union ticket would come the insecurity of property and the downfall of State credit; and not the poor man, for he is opposed to the confiscation of property of rebels with which to pay a part of the expense of the war. If there will not be Vallandigham's sup-

porters and friends, who then will be !-Those who hope for his election are, 1st, the rebels themselves, who declare him to be "their style of man," who nominated him, and who now place their main reliance upon the success of his party; 2d, the foreign aristocrats, who look with jealousy upon the vast and growing power of the American Republic and seck its overthrow, and are therefore in sympathy with all opposition to this Government; 3d, the deserters from our armies, who, too cowardly to remain with their brave fellows, seek his election because he would then, if consistent, withdraw our armies and protect deserters; 4th, all at the North who are opponents of the Government and sympathisers with rebellion. Every vote cast for Vallandigham will be an accession of strength to one or more of these four parties, and every man these four parties, and every man robel, Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, said:—
who casts such a vote, we care not whether he does it with that intent or power to secure its rights against a majority not, is a public enemy who has, to his lim-

the Union, and at the cause of Republican Government What, then, is the duty of all true Union men? It is to labor without ceas-ing to defeat such a national disaster. No man can neglect to vote and to work for the Union ticket without oriminality. For every man who neglects to do so there will be be bitter regrets in after years, when the name of Ciement L. Vallandigham shall stand, with that of Benedict Arnold, upon the blackest sheets of the list of na-tional conspirators and criminals.

ited extent, thrust a stab at Liberty, at

Hun. A. G. Riddle being engaged to into four sections, gengraphical sections.

The second proposition to render the voting on important questions sectional, and that a at Sandusky on Saturday, as he had intended. Mr. Riddle will be at Mt. Vernon on Tuesday, Ashland on Wednesday, and posed to make the election of the President and Vice President dependent upon a vote of

VALLANDIGHAM! RECORD OF THE TRAITOR.

Union.

How he would Legalize Secession.

He Opposes Suppressing the

Rebellion.

"Not a Man nor a Dollar" for

the Army.

Loan.

Bankrupt.

He is in Favor of Foreign Inter-

vention.

HE DENIES FOOD TO THE "SQUIRREL

DUNTERS."

He Advises Invasion of the North

Do trines of the Peace De-

mocracy.

Ballot-Box.

We have, first, to show that Mr. Val-

andigham was in sympathy and co-operation

with the Southern Seceders, even before oper

war had broken out. On the 2d of Novem

Cooper Institute in New York. He there said:

Union should at any time sceeds for reasons, the sufficiency and justice of which, before God, and the great tribunal of history, they alone may judge, much as I should deplore it, I never would as a Representative in the Congruss of the United States, sets one dollar and property of the Congruss of the United States, sets one dollar and the states.

nancy, whereby one drop of American bl

As might be supposed, so bold an advoca-

of the right of Secession excited much

published in the Cincinnati Enquirer,

the 10th of the same month, showed that it

surpose. In that eard he admitted that he

and attered the words just quoted, and then

" And I now deliberately repeat and re-

irm it, resolved, though I stand alone, though others yield and fall away, to make it goo

nenace, no public clamor, no taunts, no sneen nor foul detraction, from any quarter, sha

irive me from my firm purpose." (See Cin-innati Enquirer, November 19th, 1860; also

Appendix to Congressional Globe, 2d Sess.

A VOTE OF THANKS TO MAJOR AFDERSON.

heart rejoiced that he had taken this respons

ility; but Vallandigham had no such patr

On the 7th of January, 1861, Mr. Adrian

ffered the following resolution in the House

The vote was year 124, mays 53, Amor

E OPPOSED AN ATTEMPT TO DETECT TEATTOR

Washington was known to be swarm

with public enemies. Spics of the Southe

ause were to be met upon every street, and

ere deep in the confidence of almost every

Department. It was of the atmost impor-

nce that they be hunted out; but Vallandi,

am was too good a friend of the Rebel cau-

me others, among them Banksbark of Mi

lonked to the detection, &c., of traitors, in the employment of the Government. (Con-gressional Globe, 2d Sess. 36th Cong., pars 1,

And on the 14th of the same month, he op-

posed, with fifty four of his associates, a resultion introduced by Mr. Stanton, of Oh

HE PROPOSED TO DIVIDE THE UNION INTO FOUR

So far Vallandigham has done a negative

work, refusing to act a loyal part. He now

begins a disloyal one. Rebels were still in their

seats in Congress, and they had work for

On the 16th of January, 1881, a notorios

ection, differing in opinion and institutions ad animated by fixed hostility to those of the

minority. The danger to the minority is not only in hostile legislation, but in a hostile use of Federal patronage and influence; and in the absence of such positive protection as its interests may require, whether in our foreign

elations, in expansion by territorial acquision, or in forming new States by colonization

such acquisition. To SECURE ALL THIS, THE

Vallandisham, almost immediately was a work; and on the 7th of February, submitted

umendments to the Constitution, consisting of a preamble and three articles. In his first article be proposed dividing the United States

majority of Sonators from each section should be necessary in order to the passage of any "such bill, order or resolution," It also pro

SPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE MUST HAVE AN ARROGUTE VETO IN EVERY

which was in these words:

their Northern ally to do.

ion of Mr. Howand of Michigan, which

wish this done. Accordingly, on the 2d of anuary, 1861, his name is found with sixty-

INGTON CITY.

ith Congress., p. 243.)

the last moment of my public life.

was no hasty declaration, but his deliberat

oment. But Vallandigham, in a card which

"If any one or more of the States of this

Their Designs Upon

The third article explicitly provided for the disruption of the foregramment—the accession of any State—upon the consent of the Legistature of the section to which it belonged, and that the President should have "power to adjust with secceding states all questions arising His Congressional Career. A Black and Damning Record reason of their secession. His Speeches against the Gov't.

The fourth article provides for the extenof stancy to each of the sections and a rritories, de. (Cong. Globe, part 1. p. 794 Here was all which Mr. Garnett on behal His Votes in Favor of the Rebels the South demanded-"an absolute veto ry Department of the Government -the thermixing and sectionalizing of the nation His Proposal to Divide he HIS CONSISTENCY.

the majority of the electors from the four geo- ; be Governor of Ohlo?

In the face of this proposition to amend the enstitution and remodel the Union, Vallan digham had the assurence, in the spring of 1862, to appear as a stickler for "the Const tion as it is and the Union as it was," b awing up and signing, with Richardson a chann of Lilinois, Law and Vorhees of Indi ma, Perry of New Jersey, Johnson and An sona of Pennsylvania, Shiel of Oregon, and his own colleagues, Allen, White, Nobl Pendleton and Morris, an "address of Decratic Members of Congress to the Demo-scy of the United States," in which it tated that "the more immediate issue" wa maintain the Constitution as it is, a vestore the Union as it sus." (Page uphlet edition printed by L. Towers & C Washington, D. C.)

HE OPPOSES THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE I THE SOUTHERN STATES.

His Enmity to the Soldiers. The 2d Session of the 36th Congress clo aid the active preparations by the South for War. The North did not yet realize that a bellion would ensue. But Vallandighan ympathizing wholly with the Seceders, anx usly looked for opportunity to do them a rvice. The extra Session of the 37th Conress met July 4th, 1861. During the nearly our months which intervened in harmony with his sentiments and encouraged by his tterances, the Southern Rebellion had been ully inaugurated. The nation's honor and slory had been shrouded by the smake and ames that encircled Fort Sumter

The streets of Baltimore had been redde ed with the blood of patriotic soldiers rushing to the defense of the Nation's Capital. The brave Ellsworth had been murdered in Alexndria, Va.

The noble Greble and Winthrop we laughtered at Big Bethel. The country was onvulsed. Discord was abroad all through er territory. Men of all schools and every party-Douglas and Wright, Knox and For sey, Johnson and Hamilton in civil life-Buter and Rosecrans, Dix and Cochrane, Mitchell and Logan, Grant and Meade, and other in the military department, rallied around "the old Stars and Stripes."

But smid all, Vallandigham remained un noved, unthrilled by a single patriotic throb. As he had left the previous regular session ne came to the special session,

And hence, on the 10th of July, he voted with Voorhees, Wood, and other asgainst the bill which authorized the President, in case of the xistence of unlawful combinations, &c., a ny port of entry, to collect the revenue at oth r ports until the obstructions should be re noved. (Congressional Globe and Appendix Ist sassion, 37th Congress, p. 56.) And in the discussion of it, he said, (p. 55) "I voted against the bill of my colleague (a similar me) along with every gentleman on this side of the House once or twice in the last session nd I shall vote now as I voted then,

HE OPPOSED THE NATIONAL LOAN BILL. After the bill for the "collection of the revenue" had passed the House it went into the committee of the whole on the "National

Vallandigham at once flung himself agains Valuating am a once using masser against the bill and poured out his abuse—nursed and warmed, against the President—affirming that he (the President,) from the beginning had "totally and wholly underestimated the magitude and character of the revolution bellion in his views,) and then pro-Congress met, and Vallandigham took his the calling out of armed soldiers, "A WICKER AND HAZARDOUS EXPERIMENT," the increase of sest from Obio. The North was ringing with the army an act which had " No SHADOW OF amendations for the hold action of Major mony," and declared that he was for "PRACE this inquiry to him : "While the gentle fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. Every loyal

es the administration, let me ask him whether, with his own con solved that the Union shall be mainte se answered in evasive words, saying, "u votes shall speak for me on that subject, see nd so they had, and did, in acc Cooper Institute speech," and spoke eve after as before, "a negative answer to the uestion."—Globe and Appendix, pp. 57-60. His vote followed with Burnettof Kentucky Norton and Reed of Missouri, and Wood New York, 5 in all against the bill.

HE OFFORED THE RAISING OF VOLUNTEERS. As be arrayed himself against the Nations an, so he did against the bill providing for lunteers for the preservation of the Governnent and the suppression of the rebellion. He reposed to amend the bill as follows: "Proded further. That before the President shall ave the right to call out any more volunteers han are already in the service, he shall apoint seven commissioners, whose miss shall be to accompany the Army on its march, to receive and consider such propositions, if any, as may at any time be submitted from the executive of the so-called Confederate State or of any one of them, looking to a suspension of hostilities and the return of said States, of any one of them, to the Union and to obed non to the Federal Constitution and authorience to the Federal Constitution and author-ty." (Con. G., p. 97.) This proposed amend-ment called forth from a loyal Democrat of Pennsylvania, Hendrick B. Wright, the follow-ing remarks: (G., p. 98.) Mr. Wright—Lam iment of the om Obio, from the fact that it will be hold ing out to those men who are occupying a re ious attitude, a reward for their

HE WAS AGAINST THE PROTECTION OF COMMERCE FROM PIRATES. But not only did be do what he co against providing "land forces" for our Gov

He flung out his opposition so as to includ our naval operations. On the 15th of July, Mr. Elliot, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following Resolution, and asked

passage: Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury

so requested to employ immediately a sufficier croe to protect our commerce from the pirate hat now infest our seas. Vallandigham objected to its consideration Mr. Elliot then inquired—"Do I understand the gentleman from Ohio to object?" Vallandigham—"Yes." The resolution was then withdrawn. (Cong. G., p. 128.)

Not even "protection from pirates" wa this champion of Copperheads willing to It is fit and proper that the man who then pposed the protection of our commerce from the tender mercies of pirates, should now b enjoying the hospitalities of the nation that has fitted out rebel rams and ships of war to

slay and burn in the name of the Confederacy, Rebel sympathies are common to both. HE WOULD NOT PUNISH RESELS. Not only did he oppose all "necessary a ures for carrying on the war," but he had no censure, no punishment for traitors. On the 15th of July, Mr. Hickman presented "a bill define and punish certain conspiracies." Vallandigham, after attempting to delay its

consideration by introducing seven resolutions, censuring the President, captiously objected to the introduction of the bill, and then while pretending that in his judgment the object was right, declined voting, assigning as a rea-It also pro | son | p. 180.) son that he did not understand the bill. (G.,

HE DODGES A PLAIN RESCLUTION Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, now G neval McClernand, introduced the following resoluion which Vallandigham dodoed and refused

vote or speak upon sas, a portion of the people of the

OF THE RESELLION. It is said in the Bible, that "evil men shall rax worse and worse." ax worse and worse.

So, if possible, it was with Vallandigham; on he was against a vigorous proper 16th of July, his "spell of silence" was (Globe, pp. 210-211.)

HE OPPOSED LEGISLATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION

Mr. Blacham, from the Judiciary Commit on reported House bill, No. 20, An act to revide for the suppression of the Rebellion,

Mr. Bingham stated that it was substantially net of 1795. It met with the snarling options opposition of Vallandigham. and did what he could to defeat the bill .-Hobe, pp. 145, 146.)

E WAS NOT IN PAYOR OF THAT PART OF THE CRITTENDEN RESOLUTION OF JULY 22, WHICH DECLARED THAT THE SOUTH WAS RESPONSE BLE FOR THE REDELLIOS.

His actions in reference to the first clause of resolution of Mr. Crittenden of Ky., called up on the 22d of July, was evasive, but dem-pestrative of his feelings and sentiments. esent deplorable civil war has been forced on the country by the disunionists of the othern States, now in revolt against the he Capitul."

But two negative votes appeared, his old 2409, 2414.) hums "Burnett and Reid." Vallandigham odged again and refused to vote for this reso-

TE REPUSED TO THANK THE OFFICERS AND SO DIERS OF THE BULL RUN DATFLE FOR THEIR COURAGE AND DEEDS OF PATRIOTISM.

The Bull Run battle-the first real batt the war-occured during the sitting of the extra session. The Federal soldiers fought bravely, but lost the day. Mr. Blair, of Michgan, on the ad day of August, introduced the owing resolutions from the Military Com-

Remotered, That the thunks of the Hostress in Congress assembled, be given the said men who fought the nattle. Ron, destroying two of the Country's en

"Esselved. That the consistence of this body be indeed to the families and friends of the brav-nen who fell on that occasion in defence of the onstitution and the Union."

It is almost incredible that any man could ore against these expressions of gratitude and npathy. But Vallandigham said: "I am sponed to the first resolution, and I will not ve my consent to its introduction," AND HE p xor. (Globe, p. 427.)

HE OBJECTS TO THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. On the 5th of August, the Judiciary Com-

litee of the House, through Mr. Porter of diams, reported back with an amendment, enate Bill, No. 54, requiring an oath of alle innee and support to the Constitution of th nited States, to be administered to certain rsons in the civil service of the United

Mr. Vallandighum said: "I should like that ill to go over to the next sension of Congress, object to it." Ginbs p. 448. How much further was it possible for any Hostile to the Government,

as unwilling to have any of her civil em-lovers bound to fidelity to its interests by an ath, demanded by the crimes and developents of the times. DID WHAT HE COULD TO DEFEAT THE BILL INCREASING THE PAY OF SOLDIERS, AND SU

TAINING THE AUTS, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT CALLING THEM OUT. The question of the increase of the pay ne soldiers and of the approval of the acts m was also taken up on the 5th of Augus ligham, after the bill in relation to the thjects was read, at length objected to its in oduction. At this time his understanding id not appear to be impaired. (Globe, p

WAS OPPOSED TO STOPPING PRIVATE COUNTY On the 6th of August, Mr. Binglum asked hat the House allow the reading and pussag a bill. " to define, probibit, and punish ce

Vallandigham at once cried out-"I object." and when Mr. Bingham urged that it be take ap, he grew more emphatic, and vociferated— "Lobject to the bill." (Globe, p. 456.) A reason may perhaps be found for this

ennous objection, in the fact that the bill had reference to just such Northern traitor a he and his fellow conspirators. IN WAS AGAINST CONFISCATION OF REPEL PROP

ERTY—HIS SYMPATHERS WERE WITH THE

In this session he voted against the bill to onfiscate robel property, and other important scauses, fully establishing what he had said n the House of Representatives, in Decemer, 1859, (i. e.,) that his cordial sympathic core wholly with the South. (Globe, p. 431. Also Vallandigham Record, p. 44.) THE SECOND SESSION.

The extra session terminated August 6th set. The second or regular session com enced December 2d, 1861. The interve ing months of War had not weared Vallandig am from his inoclinate love for the South o is hostility to the Government.

HE IS OPPOSED TO DOUSTT FOR SOLDIERS. On the 16th of December, 1861, the Speak of the House announced as the buder the consideration of the bill, (H. R. No 35,) giving a bounty of \$100 to certain solvers, including the soldiers of the first call Mr. Vallandigham moved to lay the whole sub withdrew his motion, and then voted again recommiting, dc., &c. (Congressional Globe part 1, 2d Sess. 37th Cong., p. 145-145.) IE SAYS THAT HE "WASTS TO EMBARRASS THE

GOVERNMENT. On the 17th of December the bill for the nstruction of Iron-clads being under con-deration, the following conversation took

Mr. Vallandigham. At what cost did the atleman estimate each of these vessels? Mr. Sedgwick. The vessels are estimated o cost not less than \$500,000 each, and not nore than \$580,000. I understand that they can be constructed—the hulls to be built by one set of persons and the machinery by another-at a price not exceeding \$580,000,-They can be contracted for now at that price ut the Department expect to reduce it, say

to \$515,000, or \$520,000, for each vessel.

Mr. Vallandigham. Then I move to add a
proviso, that when the vessels are built by contract the price paid shall not exceed \$580,000. Mr. Sedgwick. That will embarrass the Mr. Vallandigham. THAT IS WHAT I

VANT. (Globe, part 1st, 2d Sem, 37th Cor p. 123.) HE WAS IN PAYOR OF THE RETURN OF PUGITIV SLAVES TO DISLOTAL MASTERS.

From opposing a bounty to soldiers, he hade, to him, the easy advance of favoring the rebel owners of fugitive slaves.

Mr. Julian on the 22d of December, offered he following resolution, viz: "Remired. That the Judielary Committee be structed to report a bill so amending the fligh-ve slave law, enacted in 1800, as to forbid the capture or return of any fugitive from labor, thout satisfactory proof first made that the

This manifestly just resolution called forth the negative votes of Vallandigham, Wick-Is a man so devoid of understanding fit to liffe, doc., in all 39. (Globe, as above, p. 159.) tory of the enemy, met with the usual cry of

His next exhibition of his feeling a one, was on the Civil Appropriation bill.

The House having resolved itself on this abject into a committee of the Whole on the bill (H. R. No. 154.) he usked if coneral dis cussion was in order, and being answered it was, launched out on the surrender of Major and Slidell, thus delaying and embarrassing

And in the discussion which he called out, after referring to the fact that he had bee called a "Traifor," the following occurred "Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania: I have no een denounced as a Traitor since the war b an." "Mr. Vallandigham: That is because gentleman made himselt an advocate ced as a Traitor since the war bewhat is called a 'a vigorous prosecution of t war -a thing I have not been able to see thes openly declaring in January, 1862, that HE OPPOSES THE TAKING OF MAILBOADS AND

TELEGRAPHS FOR THE GOVERNMENT. Senate bill No. 226, authorizing the Pres-ident to take possession of the railroad and telegraphic lines, having come into the House, General Elair, of Missouri, asked permission

take it up.
The bill was one of pressing importar ontemplating the use by the Government, in tages of military necessity, of these lines. Vallandigham opposed it and voted against t, with May, Biddle and others. (Globe, p.

548.) HE OPPOSED TAXES IN THE INSURECTIONARY

His vote on Senate bill No. 292 for the col ection of direct taxes in the Insurrectionary Districts, and for other purposes, was, as all his others, in favor of the rebels. Not a cent ould be gather within the lines of the rebe ion for the support of the National Government, He intended that the loyal citizen should bear all the taxes of the war, and the disloyal none of them. (Globe part 3, pp.

HE WAS UNWILLING THAT OUR SOLDIERS SHOULD SUBSIST TO ANY EXTENT ON BEREL PROPERTY

Not content with opposing the collection of taxes in "rebel districts," on the 9th of Jane 1862, he dared to opposed the following resolution offered on that day by Mr. Nixon, o New Jersey.

He was joined in the negative of this b ox, Pendleton, Voorhees, and others, 39 in number. This man who was opposed to a reached soldier taking a rail from a rebel's fence for a fire, or an ear of corn from a rebel's barn to satisfy his hunger, now asks the soldiers of Ohlo to vote for him, and calls self their friend.

HE WAS AGAINST THE TREASURY NOTE AN At this session be opposed the "Treasur Note Bill," Temporary Provisional Governments in the rebel States, and overy measure of importance for the suppression of the tree son which covers our land. (Globe, part 1, p 695.; Ib., part 2, p. 986.)

US COURSE IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THIRTY SEVENTH CONGRESS—HE OPPOSED RESOLUTIONS OF R. B. WEIGHT, OF PENNSYLVANIA, DE CLARING THE RESELLION CAUSELESS, AN

DENYING THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.
On the 16th of December, 1862, Hendric B. Wright, a true and loyal Democrat of Pennsylvania, called up resolutions, which is had previously offered.

These resolutions, coming from one will lost a son on the field of battle, and whom he mule this delicate and noble all on "I should have blushed if Cato's ho

Vallandigham opposed in a labored speech of the 14th of January. WHAT HE NOW SAID OF HIS POSITION In that speech, contained in the appendi the Congressional Globe, 3d Session, 37th ongress, pp. 52-60, is found, among other nes this achainmon, as to his exertion

ninst correion and the war:
"I exerted anyself in behalf of the pol-THOR-coercion. IT WAS ADOPTED BY MR. BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION WITH THE ALMOS NANIMOUS CONSENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC OR

Congress.

I did not support the War; and to-day I bless

God that not the smell of so much as one drop of its blood is upon my garments."

And this appeal against collistments: "Will
men collist of any price! Ah! sir, it is conset
to die at home." (p. 55.)

And these cries for the termination of the

ar: " But ought this war to continue? Stop fighting; make an armistice, no forma treaty; seithdraw your army from the secoles States. Reduce both armies to a fair and suf-

ficient peace establishment. Declare absolut free trade between the North and South. Bu and sell. Agree upon a Zolverein. Recat your fleets. Break up your blockade. Reduce your Navy. Restore travel. Open up rai roads. Re-establish the telegraph, Re-unit your Express Companies. No MORE MONITOR on Inox-clans." (pp. 55-59.)

And this justification and panegyric of the rebels:

" Rebels did I say? yes, your fathers to rebets, or your grand-fathers. He who now before me on canvass looks down so sadly upon us, the false, degenerate and imbecile guardians of the great Republic which he founded, was a rebel. And yet we who cra dled ourselves in rebellion and who have for tered and fraternized with every insurre in the 19th century everywhere the the globe, would now, forsoth, make the wor rebel" a reproach." (p. 54.)

HE OPPOSED THE RESOLUTIONS OF HIS BLAKE I FAVOR OF THE SUPPRESSION OF THE REHEL

On the 5th of January, 1868, Mr. Blake o Ohio offered the following resolutions, viz: The observed the following resolutions, the Bessleed. That this House exmestly deside most appears take at down the rebellion; that any proposition ease or cemation of hostilities at this time by terms other than an unconditional suband laws, women or plantaments are ambored that the members of this house do hereby git he most carnest assurances to the people of the funded States that they will cheerfully co-oper to with the President as Commander in the first and the Army and Navy in any measure he meleem proper, sanctioned by the Constitution on the laws of civilized warfare to strengthen the military power of our millant soldiers in the dd. decording the Government, and to weaken that of the enemy, laboring to destroy it.

"Resolved. That the only alternative the Government, or oursit to, offer to rebels, is sub-

These Resolutions, patriotic in every partic ular, eulogistic of our soldiers—expressing as earnest sympathy with them—and condemna

TO SHILL, AND AT THE SAME THE ADMITTED Globe, part lat, 3d Session, 87th Congress, p. 195.)

HE WAS AGAINST THE RATEING OF SOLDIERS IN On the 28th of January, the Speaker anonneed that the next business in order was consideration of a bill (H. R. No. 675, ruise additional soldiers for the service

24 W. W. S.

Mr. Stevens moved that the bill be postponed ntil the next day.

Mr. Holman moved to amend by postp

ng it to the Ed of March, next-a m tended to defeat it entirely, by delaying it ur til the end of the session, and on this las estion Vallandigham voted yea. On the 17th of February, Mr. Olin said; " ire to ask permission of the House to have sken from the Speaker's table the bill of the

enate No. 511 in relation to the enrolling and calling out of troops, simply for the pur pose of having it printed for the use of mem bers." (C. Globe, part 2d, p. 1036.) Tene to his vile instincts-to his nouried rath against the Government, he was for arking forth his usual expletive, "I object on this simple, but important proposition If possible, he was determined to crip

e army so that the bordes of Rebe

GREEK AGAINST FOREIGN INTERVENTION I

BEHALF OF THE REBLES.
In the evening session of March the 3d, re fations condemning the interference of other ations in our contest, were taken up in order, and what did Vallandigham do? That which us to have been expected. He moved to lay the resolutions on the to

le, and with twenty-nine others, among thei income of Pennsylvania, Voorkeet of Indian Wood of New York, voted for so doing, an ben on the passage of the resolution buy. (C., Globe, part 2d, p. 1541.) not enough for him to give aid and comfor to the rebels himself; he was ready to hav France and England do it; to prostrate th ation at the feet of foreign powers!

These are the main points of Vallandig-em's Infamous Congressional career. Dur-ig this list session he arrayed himself against scipation in Missouri, against what is end not be specially referred to. Rnough his Congressional record and speeches has een produced, to call out against him the corn of every true patriot—enough, to "pu nim in the pillory of history, and pelt him brough the ages.

It is not alone in Congressional records that ne evidence of Vallandigham's treason and villiany are apparent; they are thickly so ered outside of the Congressional Globe. On the 3d of March last, Hon. Thaddeus St ens while discussing the necessity for the of such a measure, made the following quot tions from a speech made by Vallandigham New Jersey, and reported for the Democrat

I will tell him, (the President,) as the pr ver may have been possible in the beginnin he day has gone by when a war for the restor ion of the Union van, by any possibility,

A little further on, he mys: "Shall the Democratic party be induced, sir we moment to strike hands with those who do sange the purposes of the Admini a, and bring it back again to a war for the on, when the whole people united canno complish anything before the fourth of Marci Will the war continue during that

866? Will the war continue airing that ine? ["Never, never," from all parts of he room.] Will you send year sons again to he battle field? [Overwhalming cries, "No, ever,"] Shall they be conscripted to carry on he near for two years more, and for the segre ?" No, never.] After reading these extracts, its Second continues. we take this extract:

Are gentlemen at a loss to know why it is they should make Ohio and Indiana the cerve the country, in the army, when buttle fields, instead of allowing the North ich leading men, the very head and front of great party, are giving such advice and call HE INVITES INVASION.

Again be, (Vallandigham) says:
"Shall we do this with the vain, fatile, surd, and most unfounded hope that after the 4th of March, 1865, after four years of such var as God Almighty never permitted to

courge any land, you will go back again to twar for the Union? [No, no.]

"It has been proclaimed that it never was their (the rebels) purpose to invade the Northburship of the Northburs n States. It is very true that if this war is out up, buttles fought, no relenting spirit, no respect of peace, no sound of peace to reach heir cars, they ought to be induced to make had inequion." (See Congressional Globe, hart 2nd, 34 Session, 37th Congress, page 1262. HE RE-AFFIRMS HIS COOPER INSTITUTE DO

TRINE. After the close of the 2d Session of the 7th Congress, Vallandigham made a peech in Dayton, August 2d, 1862, in high he said :

"I have not voted for any army or avy bill, or any army or navy approprisince the meeting of Congress on he 4th of July, 1861." In another speech made at Dayton, as ecorded upon page 246 of "Vallandig-nam's Record," he said:

"The Administration says to every non between twenty and forty-five,three hundred dollars or your life." VALLANDIGHAM'S COMPLICITY WITH THE

Having given a sketch of Vallandig-ham's efforts in behalf of the rebeis furing his Congressional career, nothing a needed to establish, beyond cavil, the act that he is in thorough sympathy rith them. But the evidence has accur ited, and still accumulates, to show indi utably, that this is the fact, and that his ection would be hailed at the South with joicing. A few of these proofs are given

HE IS NOMINATED BY THE RESELS The Chattanooga Rebel, May 27th, 1863, scribed the arrival of Vallandigham at bel headquarters, and then says:

His (Vallandigham's) road, which lead p a steep ascent in the future, is direct and as lighted. It looks first out of some Conderate port to Nassau, thence to Canada and finally to the Gubernatorial Chair The return of Napoleon from tha was the signal for a general reaction France. Thousands flo ked to him n instant. Nothing could keep the Little Jorporal-bar nor iron, nor prison, no sland. He stood once more on his native heath: the superstition of the popular eart clung to him, and he triumph Let Mr. Vallandigham's return be as peedy. Let the absence of a single month and him issuing an address to the people of his State from Lower Canada, pro-

"I, a loyal citizen of the Union, and a oldier thereof and of freedom, banished gainst law and the Constitution, thrown entrary to my will across the lines to a public enemy, whose referal to receive as cognize me establishes before all men my atriotism and my honor, I, C. L. Va digham, persecuted, exiled, mobbed, and erced by cowardly tyrants and by bayoets, but not dead nor dumb, issue these Mr. Walworth. ords, and declare myself a candidate for (See, too, Pennsyl-Jovernor of Ohio." ania Argus, June 10, 1863, and other pa-

Pause and look at this : His name was suggested for Gov

aiming these things to them :

nor of Ohio. (2) The line or route of his departur om the south was suggested.
(3.) The point of his destination was

(4.) The issuing of an address from Can-HIS PAYORITE STYLE OF LANGUAGE-REACHada was suggested. The matter of the address was sug-OUARDISM. Now observe! Each of these sugges-

sel of bread."

tions was carried out by Vallandigham and digham papers, he uses the dignified ex-1st. On the 11th of June, two weeks after the publication in the rebel papers,

and another dated at the same place on the

5th. These addresses contain the very

subject-matter suggested.

AND GO FOR PEACE!"

es there."

ee and Georgia said ;

Valla

"Among other things he said that Val-

allundigham sent the following letter:

Gasts:-A 'riend of mine, a member of

on, for the Zouave Guards, and at

Southern friends.

price, \$9. If you can farnish seventy-five

lows, because they had gone into the Un-

ion army, while he voted against a resolu-tion for the expulsion of Mr. Clark, who

HOW HE TREATED THE "SQUIRRER HUNTERS"-

HE WOULD SOT GIVE THEM A MORSEL OF

At a Union meeting held at Euclid, Sep-

mber 27th, Mr. Ansel Walworth, one of

the most reliable citizens of Cuyahoga

County, on being called up, made the fol

wing statement : When the armed citizens of the Reserve

were on their way to the defense of Cincin-

town and make their wants known-

had gone into the rebel army."

r perhaps a good many more, send me

Very truly, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 13th, 1861.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Kittridge & Co., Cmeinnati, O.:

stion of these States.

cive to his success is abundant.

said :

pression, "that dirty dog, John Sherman," and again, speaking of the same honorable 2d. He left the South as indicated. 3d. He arrived in Consds.

Senster, he says he is a "sulgar pettifog-ger," employed "to bully rag the other side. Elegant language, iso't this, for a PALLANDIGHAM VS. VALLANDIGHAM-DE CON 4th. He issued an address dated Ning-tra Falis, Canada West, 15th of July, 1863,

VICTS RIMBELF OF TREASON "The Democracy" was not always the raitorous orginization which now appro-riates that unme. Vallandigham's "Record" of a few years ago, is enough, of itself, o convict him of being now a rebel and a

VALLANDIGHAM PLEDGED TO RESIST THE GOVERNMENT.
The rebel Lieutenant Maury in a letter In the Ohio Statesman of Japuary 11, 1848, are published the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held at Dayton, Montto the London Times, setting forth the ncournging prospects of the Confederacy, mery county, on the 18th of December, to appoint delegates to the 5th of Januar Convention. At that meeting a commit "VALLANDIGHAM WAITS AND WATCHES OVER THE BORDER, PLEDGED-IF ELECTED GOVERNOR ten of five was appointed to draft resolu-tions expressive of the sense of the De-moracy of the county. O. L. VALLAN-DIGHAM, Chairman, James Brooks, Geo. W. Houck, W. J. M. Bachelder and OF THE STATE OF OHIO-TO AERAY IT AGAINST LINCOLN AND THE WAR, Daniel Tucker were appointed said Com

Mr. Vallandigham made the report, which was adopted. Here is one of his resolutions, verbation, italies and all, just

Resolved, That whatever opinion might that Vallandigham, during his stay among have been entertained of the origin, necesthem, had urged them to hold Vicksburg sity or justice, by the Tories of the Revoas long as possible, "because his electron depended on the success of the Confederlate war with England or by the Whigs and Abolitionists of the present war with The Chicago Tribune has, "ready for inspection of any Copperhead who dares to deny the authenticity, a letter written by a rubel Provost Marshal, attached to Bragg's army, and a man evidently of unmination of the war; and that, in the The Chicago Tribune has, "ready for usual intelligence, in which the same fact is meantime, the patriot could have expericlearly and unmistakably stated. The letenced no difficulty in recognizing his pla ter was written to friends in Western Tenon the side of his country, and could be nessee and captured in the possession of a have been induced to yield either physical mail carrier, who is now or was recently in custody at Columbes, Ky. The writer or moral 'nid to the enemy."

Contrast that with the present posit

of C. L. Vallandigham and his party, and neard Vallandigham make the statement in his presence, that his election depended then comment as the occasion requires. apon the rebel success at Vicksburg TATE AND UNION AND HENEDICT ABNOUD. The Richmond Enquirer, of September COPPERHEAD EVICORSES THE LANGUAGE C 22d, in a review of the situation in Tennes-

A thrilling incident occurred at a public "Charleston and Chattanooga are the scussion held at Royalton, Cuyahoga ounty, on the 25th of September. The scussion was on the question: "Is Vallanonly points where the enemy present the lesst appearance of fight. Defeated at lesst appearance of fight. Defeated at Chattanooga and driven back on Numdigham a traitor ?" The affirmative we supported by Hov. A. G. Riddle and C. ville, the Vallandigham men would carry the election next month with little difficulty. W. Paimer R.q., of Cleveland, while the The peace men in the United States would Vallandighammers relected Amos Coe Esq. of Cleveland as their spokeman. Mr. Riddle nee more assert their manhood, and speak out as they did before the late Confederate disasters had choked their utterances, &c., opened the discussion by a scathing re view of the Congressional course of Val landigham, showing his persistent hostility And the Agusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, to the Government. Mr. Coe could make in an article upon the rebel hopes from the Northern peace party, says:

to the Government. Mr. Coe could make no denial of this official record, but quoted from speeches and letters of his candidate, Northern peace party, says:
"Mr. Vallandigham himself, as we have his professions of Uniquiem. Mr. Palu heard, most emphatically declared that followed, saying that as Mr. Coe had con-the success of the Southern arms alone fined himself to reading extences, he would

ould give strength and consistency to the also read an extract and ask their opi He then read the fo'lowing :

peace movement; and we verily believe that if Vloksburg had been held and Lee had thoroughly defeated Meade on his own ground, the Woods and Coxs and Proclamation to the Citizens and Soldiers of the United States. "You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your opdighams, and their followers would o-day have been rampant for peace and separation, and that not one drafted man Who among you dare to spe would have worn the United States uniform or write what he thinks against the tyra -the livery of a hireling or degraded soldier-in the city of New York. which has robbed you of your prope imprisons your some drags you to the fle of battle, and is daily delugion your con Dr. Weist, an army surgeon, publishes in the Capital City Fact, a statement he

try with blood? "Your country once was happy, and ha the proffers of peace been emb last two years of misery had been speni

landigham stated that the South was conpence, and plenty, and repairing the de ducting the war in a wrong manner; that lation of the quarrel."
On conclusion of the reading, Mr ( who had been nodding his approval every sentence, said loudly, "That's oc to invade Kentucky and Tennessee, and that it their army would invade these states they would meet so many friends, and emphasis that thrilled the hearts of eceive so much aid, that the Administraeagerly listening crowd, "That is the L. tion would be forced to submit to a separ-MAGE OF BENEDICT ARROLD, THREE WE

AFTER HE PLFD. A TRUMBLING TRAITOR PI As another proof that the success of the ebels and Vallandigham are considered The effect was electrical. The V identical, it is stated that at a late Vallanlandigham champion was dumb; his holders downcast. The Union men ligham meeting in Portage county, Jeff Davis and the Democratic candidate were no need to say anything to add to startling effect which this incident had landigham Demouracy, when its lead Before the war, the house of Kittridge

applaud as sound doctrine the counse & Co., Cincinnati, was largely engaged in the sale of fire arms, and had a large Souththe man who, (before Vallandigham) sarges the bluckest record in American ern trade. Early in 1861, at the time when Southern members of Congress were leav-CIVIL WAR THE RESULT OF HIS ELBOY Suppose Vallandigham was electe What then? We answer, civil war in midst; armed resistance to the laws in own State; the red tide of blood flo in our streets. S. S. Cox, in his soos in this city, as well as at Toledo and e points gives the programme. Reme that Vallandigham has been tried House, desires to purchase seventyfive or more Minnie muskets, of the same kind you furnished Colonel King, of Daynational offence; that his scutence we be sent outside the Federal lines; that

arnment which has commanded him a

one here by express as a sample, at once, then, the fellowing programme laid dow Cox is carried out: "We must inaugurate him. How, say? Mr. Pugh will take his solemu P. S.—How about the accouramental.

As he had declared that he would not vote a man nor a dollar for making war upon the South, it is clear that he did not work to a south the south it is clear that he did not a bide by the Constitution and the U. Mr. Vallandigham's name will be constitution. ant the arms for the North, and equally thrice from the door of the Cap evident that he did want them for his does not appear, Mr. Pugh will be ernor. He will call out the militia FALLANDIGHAM'S PARTIALITY FOR THE REBELS. 000 strong. He will march to the C In a speech at Gallipolis, September 28, dian fronts-r. He will conduct Mr. General Garey, of Cincinnati, gave the follandigham to his chair as Governo owing additional proof of Vallandigham's none will dure to hinder him .: Ther raitorous proclivities :
"Vallandigham introduced into the McClellan or Seymonr, in 1864, we put the Government again on an boble footing; the Union as it was, so House a resolution declaring vacant the scats of Blair, of Missouri, and Custis, of Contsitution as it is; and the country

once more be peaceful and prospero

The election or defeat of Vallandigh no mere local question. One is not interested in it. The whole nation The peace men of Conn (the Hartford Conventionists;) the nourites of New York, (Vallandighas the New York rioters, murderers and the being among Gov. Seymour's triends copperheads of Pennsylvania, (who rein Philadelphia "that the arrest at prisonment of Mr. Vallandigham is lence to which the people of the U States will not and ought not to sub the rebels at the South who nomhim, and, finally, all European nation seek the downfall of their powerful A can rival-all are carnestly hoping ! election of this traitor as Gover

There is no sort of doubt that the edigham party, fearful of an overwh ny defeat if a fair election is held, it to import voters from the West and S who are to come with arms openly in hands to force an election by such dr ble scenes as characterized the early The committee respectfully unde known their errand to Mr. Vallandigham, and staof border-ruffianism in Kansas. Pro this is not wanting. A speech was one Springer, who was Secretary of late Democratic Constitutional Conver of that State, asked the people if would go to Ohio with him, to see landigham fairly treated; also if they pay their own expenses, and also if would go armed, and if they had a ese questions the crowd neswe yes, and a person present says man them flourished their pistols.

nati, they found ample provisions made for their systemance at all the points where refreshments were needed, except at Dayton At that city our hungry defenders were obliged to solicit, or beg like needy mendicants; and to insure something like an adequate supply a committee were appoint ed to visit the different portions of the Mr. Walworth accompanied those of the ommittee, who in their round visited the iwelling of C. L. Vallandigham, who was ne; and with whom an interview was

ELECTION PRACTIC INTENDED. had by the committee, in the presence of

ed for what purpose our citizens were on their way South, that they were bungry, and needed bread, meat, &c. To this Mr. Vallandigham replied: " You shall not have a morsel from me. Go back home

and stay there, and the rebels will not hurt anybody. If you were all starving in the streets, I would not give you a mor-

In Vallandigham's letter "to a citizen A Springfield correspondent of the C of Hillsboro', as published in the Vallance cago Tribune, in view of this and of

PEDERAL DEFEAT NECESSARY TO VALLANDIG-HAM'S ELECTION.
The proof that Vallandigham hopes for Rebel success and Federal defeats, as con-A correspondent of the Cincinnati Ga-zette stated that he had been assured, by eading citizens of Georgia and Alabama, as it as it stands in the Statesman,